CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	5 18	6 42	*For April*, 1838.
Saturday,	5 17	6 43	h. m.
Sunday,	5 16	6 44	First 1 4 17 aft'n.
Monday,	5 15	6 45	Full 9 8 50 even'g.
Tuesday,	5 15	6 45	Last 17 10 14 fore'n.
Wednesday	5 14	6 46	New 24 1 45 morn.
Thursday,	5 13	6 47	

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

The house has undergone thorough repair and is already for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no pains or attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, the house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93–1y

☞He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Stock of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy goods. W. F. A.

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the shop and stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Wright, and is now prepared to carry on the ***Coach Making*** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, such as seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country.

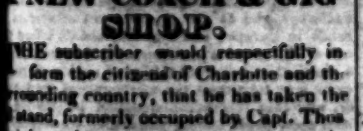
☞REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

Trust Sale
OF
TOWN PROPERTY.

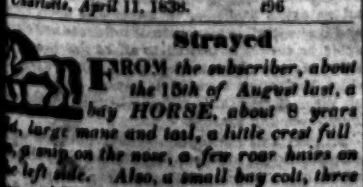


IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by James T. Asbury, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell on Tuesday, the 4th of May next, at the Court house door in Charlotte, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, P. M. Two valuable improved Town Lots, whereon James T. Asbury now lives. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN IRWIN. *Trustee.*

Charlotte, April 11, 1838. 696

Strayed



FROM *the subscriber, about the 15th of August last, a bay* ***HORSE****, about 8 years old, large mane and tail, a little crest fall, a snip on the nose, a few roar hairs on the left side. Also, a small bay colt, three years old this spring, hip shot on one side, break in the face and three white feet, left with a large yoke on. Any intelligence will be thankfully received and all charges paid that is reasonable, at Mount Croghan, Chesterfield District, S. C.*

JOHN P. RUSHING.

March 23, 1838. 695

New Charleston
Spring & Summer GOODS.

WE are now opening a new stock of

Spring & Summer

Goods,

that we will sell low for *CASH* or to punctual dealers; and all we ask of our friends and old customers, that have a Southern feeling, is to call and examine for themselves. We say, regardless of consequences, our Goods are equal in quality and lowness of prices to New York and Philadelphia Goods, so that we have no doubt the true patriotic feeling of the South will give the Southern Goods the preference at the same price; although we believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. our Goods are much the cheapest. We have a full stock, please call and see.

Cotton, Feathers, and raw Cowhides taken as equal to *CASH*, and all other kinds of **Country Produce** taken.

Business done under the firm of
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

April 2, 1838. 92tf

N. B. Our old books must be closed up to the 1st day of March, by Cash or Note. I shall give them my personal attention.

J. M. MORRISON.

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company, are hereby notified to attend in person, or by proxy, at the Franklin Place, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

WM. DAVIDSON.

April 4, 1838. 696

NOTICE.

ANY person in Charlotte having in their possession Books belonging to Nat. W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliver them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER,

April 2, 1838. 92tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.

James Barnett
vs.
James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs at law of James Spratt, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wright and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexander Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendants, be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the bill set for hearing, ex parte as to them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

April 12, 1838. *Price ads.* $3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1838.

John R. Williams
vs.
R. McCombs and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew J. Perry, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said A. J. Perry be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

April 7, 1838. *Prin. fee* $3. 198

The Thoro'-bred Arabian Horse

ROLANDO,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, which will commence the 20th of April and end the 20th of June, at Mason's ferry, 16 miles from Charlotte, on the main road from Charlotte to Yorkville, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in every other week, and Saturday in each week in Charlotte, at the Mansion House, and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in every other week, at my stable, 9 miles north of Charlotte, at $20 the Season, $30 to ensure, and $10 the leap. For particulars see handbills.

WM. C. SIMMONS.

April 18, 1838. 94-3w

Speech of Mr. Clay,

IN REPLY TO MR. CALHOUN OF MR. WRIGHT'S BILL.

Mr. Clay rose immediately upon the resumption by Mr. Calhoun of his seat, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Indisposition, Mr. President, under which I am laboring, would have prevented my attendance in the Senate to-day upon any less interesting occasion than that of listening to the promised reply of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) Having done so, respectfully and attentively, I shall not ask for two or three weeks to prepare and digest what I have to say. Invulnerable to any attack from any quarter, self-cased and self-poised, I feel perfectly ready to respond to such parts of the speech of the honorable Senator as appear to require any notice from me.

The Senator commenced by a complaint of the omissions in my speech. I presume he means my speech as published.

[Here Mr. Calhoun rose, and said that his allusion was to the omissions of the Senator from Kentucky as delivered—omissions to answer parts of his argument.]

Mr. Clay continued. I have given way cheerfully for an explanation; I shall permit no other interruption. I did not interfere with the Senator from South Carolina during the delivery of his speech, and he will have ample opportunity to reply when I have done.

Sir, the Senator from South Carolina habitually complains of omissions and misrepresentations of his speeches whenever his argument happens to be refuted. Now, I clearly understood him, and I think so did the whole Senate, to assert, in the outset of his former speech, that there was but a single alternative, the bill or the substitute.—And I supposed his object to be to drive my friends and myself to the acceptance of one or the other branch of it. By way of excluding any other course, he assumed that we had abandoned all thought of establishing a Bank of the United States. Since, I have shown that there was another course, which is, to do nothing, far preferable to the bill, the Senator says that it was very obvious!

Another allegation of the Senator is, that I have misrepresented him with respect to the power of the General Government to contract with State banks. It seems that he did not intend to assert broadly that there existed an inability on the part of this Government to make any such contract whatever, but it is the particular contract contained in the substitute which, he thinks, cannot be constitutionally made. The contract proposed in the bill with the State banks, being approved by the Senator, is all perfectly constitutional and right! The Senator goes for his own thunder, and against that of every body else. There was yet another contract with the State banks which had commanded the cordial approbation of the Senator, and that is contained in the deposite act of 1836. I think, Mr. President, it will be difficult for the ingenuity even of the Senator from South Carolina to maintain a competency to make those two contracts, and an inability to authorize that which is provided for in the substitute.

I am also accused of misrepresenting the Senator in respect to the reception of redeemable bank notes for the term of six years, as provided for in the bill. He thinks it entirely constitutional to make such a limited arrangement, whilst it would be, in his opinion, wholly inadmissible to continue for any indefinite time to receive such notes. The complaint of the Senator is, that I did not state the circumstances, conditions, and qualifications under which he proposes this temporary reception of bank notes. I do not think, Mr. President, that they can vary, in the smallest degree, the question of power. If, as contended for by the Senator, the Constitution prohibits the reception of bank notes in dues to the Government, the prohibition extends as well to a term of six years as to any indefinite time. The instrument in his hands is perfectly flexible and perpetually varying. He confounds expediency and constitutionality, and blends them so together, that it is difficult to discriminate the one from the other. He argues that we are so connected with the banks that we must ease off gradually, and not suddenly discontinue the use of their paper.

Now, sir, if my memory serves me, the Senator commenced his speech at the extra session by announcing that there was a total rupture between the Government and the banks by the suspension of specie payments. The disconnexion still exists in fact and in law. The bill, which the Senator so warmly espouses, makes a contingent revival of it. In 1816, also, the connexion had altogether ceased in point of law. Then the Senator proposed a Bank of the United States. In both cases, if I understand him, he proceeds on the ground of practical inconvenience. Now, sir, I cannot for my life concur in making the Constitution the sport of wax. It does or does not authorize a Bank of the United States. It does or does not authorize the reception of the notes of local banks. If the delegation of authority for the one or the other exist, it applies to all times, and under all circumstances. No considerations of utility or present convenience can possibly put in the Constitution a power which we do not find there. The doctrine of the Senator in 1816 was, as he now states it, that bank notes being in fact received by the Executive, although contrary to law, it was constitutional to create a Bank of the United States. And in 1834, finding the bank, which was constitutional in its inception, but had become unconstitutional in its progress, yet in existence, it was quite constitutional to propose, as the Senator did, to continue it twelve years longer! That is, it is not unconstitutional to prolong the existence of an unconstitutional bank twelve years, but would be very unconstitutional to create a new bank!—Let us suppose that prior to the expiration of the twelve years, a state of things should arise which would require a further continuance of the bank for another term of twelve years, might it not be done upon the principles of the Senator? And thus continued indefinitely? But, Mr. President, I will not dwell longer on the alleged misconceptions, on my part, or misrepresentations of the speech of the Senator. The Senate heard us both, and our speeches are both published to the world. Mine has been prepared under my supervisal. I recognise, and am willing to abide by it, just as it is; and I acquiesce most cheerfully in whatever judgment the Senate and the Public may pronounce.

As to the personal part of the speech of the Senator from South Carolina, I must take the occasion to say that no man is more sincerely anxious to avoid all personal controversy than myself. And I may confidently appeal to the whole course of my life for the confirmation of that disposition.—No man cherishes less than I do feelings of resentment; none forgets or forgives an injury sooner than I do. The duty which I had to perform in animadverting upon the public conduct and course of the Senator from South Carolina was painful in the extreme; but it was, nevertheless, a public duty, and I shrink from the performance of no duty required at my hands by my country. It was painful, because I had long served in the public councils with the Senator from South Carolina, admired his genius, and for a great while had been upon terms of intimacy with him, I have constantly struggled to think well of him, and to ascribe to him public virtues. Even after his famous summerset at the extra session, on more than one occasion I defended his motives when he was assailed, and insisted that it was uncharitable to attribute to him others than those which he himself avowed. This I continued to do, until I read this most extraordinary and exceptionable letter: [Here Mr. Clay held up and exhibited to the Senate the Edgefield letter, dated at Fort Hill, November 3, 1837:] a letter which I cannot speak in measured terms, without a departure from the respect which I owe to the Senate and to myself.—When I read that letter, sir, its unblushing avowals, and its unjust reproaches cast upon my friends and myself, I was most reluctantly compelled to change my opinion of the honorable Senator from South Carolina. One so distinguished as he cannot expect to be indulged with speaking as he pleases of others, without a reciprocal privilege. He cannot suppose that he may set to the right or to the left, cut in and out, and *chasser*, among principals and parties as often as he pleases, without animadversion. I did, indeed, understand the Senator to say, in his former speech, that we, the Whigs, were unwise and *unpatriotic* in not uniting with him in supporting the bill under consideration. But in that Edgefield letter, among the motives which he assigns for leaving us, I understand him to declare that he could not "back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness, and patriotism I have no reason to confide."*

After having written and published to the world such a letter as that, and after what has fallen from the Senator, in the progress of this debate, towards my political friends, does he imagine that he can persuade himself and the country that he really occupies, on this occasion, a defensive attitude? In that letter he says:

"I clearly saw that our bold and vigorous attacks had made a deep and successful impression. State interposition had overthrown the Protective Tariff, and with it the American System, and put a stop to the Congressional usurpation; and the joint attacks of our party, and that of our old opponents, the National Republicans, had effectually brought down the power of the Executive, and arrested its encroachments for the present. It was for that purpose we had united. True to our principle of opposition to the encroachment of power, from whatever quarter it might come, we do not hesitate, after overthrowing the protective system, and arresting legislative usurpation, to join the authors of that system, in order to arrest the encroachment of the Executive, although we differed as widely as the poles on almost every other question, and regarded the usurpation of the Executive but as a necessary consequence of the principles and policy of our new allies."

State interposition!—that is, as I understood the Senator from South Carolina, nullification, he asserts, overthrew the protective Tariff and the American System. And can that Senator, knowing what he knows, and what I know, deliberately make such an assertion here? I had heard similar boasts before, but did not regard them, until I saw them coupled in this letter with the imputation of a purpose on the part of my friends to disregard the compromise, and revive the high tariff. Nullification, Mr. President, overthrew the protective policy! No, sir. The compromise was not extorted by the terror of nullification! The danger from nullification itself excited no more apprehension than would be felt by seeing a regiment of a thousand boys, of five or six years of age, decorated in brilliant uniforms, with their gaudy plumes and tiny muskets, marching up to assault a corps of 50,000 grenadiers, six feet high. At the commencement of the session of 1832, the Senator from South Carolina was in any condition other than that of dictating terms. Those of us who were then here must recollect well his haggard looks and anxious and depressed countenance. A highly estimable friend of mine, Mr. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, alluding to the possibility of a rupture with South Carolina, and declarations of President Jackson with respect to certain distinguished individuals whom he had denounced and proscribed, said to me, on more than one occasion, referring to the Senator from South Carolina and some of his colleagues, "They are clever fellows, and it will never do to let old Jackson hang them." Sir, this disclosure is extorted from me by the Senator.

So far from nullification having overthrown the protective policy, in assenting to the compromise it expressly sanctioned the constitutional power, which it had so strongly controverted, and perpetuated it. There is protection from one end to the other in the compromise act; modified and limited, it is true, but protection nevertheless. There is protection, adequate and abundant protection until the year 1842, and protection indefinitely beyond it. Until that year, the biennial reduction of duties is slow and moderate, such as was perfectly satisfactory to the manufacturers. Now, if the system were altogether unconstitutional, as had been contended, how could the Senator vote for a bill which continued it for nine years? Then, beyond that period, there is the provision for cash duties, home valuations, a long and liberal list of free articles, carefully made out by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Knight,) expressly for the benefit of the manufacturers, and the power of discrimination, reserved also for their benefit, within the maximum rate of duty fixed in the act. In the consultations between the Senator and myself in respect to the compromise act, on every point upon which I insisted he gave way. He was for a shorter term than nine years, and more rapid reduction. I insisted, and he yielded. He was for fifteen instead of twenty per cent. as the maximum duty but yielded. He was against any discrimination within the limited range of duties for the benefit of the manufacturers, but consented. To the last he protested against home valuation, but finally gave way. Such is the compromise act; and the Senate will see with what propriety the Senator can assert that nullification had overthrown the Protective Tariff and the American System. Nullification! which asserted the extraordinary principle that one of twenty-four members of a confederacy, by its separate action, could subvert and set aside the expressed will of the whole!

* Mr. Calhoun insists that this paragraph in his letter does not apply to the Whigs, but to the Administration party. The clause is very ambiguous, and is susceptible of either interpretation.—But if he really meant that he had no confidence in "the wisdom, firmness and patriotism" of that party, how could he unite with it to establish a novel and important system, confessedly fraught with prodigious consequences, which was to be entrusted to their execution?

"Nullification! A strange, imprincipled, unaccountable doctrine, that partakes of the character of the metaphysical school of German philosophy, or would be worthy of the puzzling theological controversies of the middle ages.

The American system, Mr. President, now so much derided, why I know not, unless it be because it be American, has advanced this country in the arts and in prosperity, at least half a century. I believed, and still believe it, eminently advantageous to all parts of the Union, and injurious really to none. In its origin it was denounced because it was alleged that it would dry up all the sources of our revenue from imports. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the early debates upon the subject, will find that to have been the prominent and strong ground of opposition. The prediction being falsified, its opponents changed their position, and charged it with being the parent cause of the late great surplus in the public revenue. That surplus was in fact chiefly produced by the operation of the land system, and if the land bill which I introduced some years ago had been passed (a bill by the bye to which the Senator from South Carolina was opposed) we should have avoided all perplexity in the disposal of that surplus, because there would have been none.

No one Mr. President, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual. We hoped and believed that temporary protection extended to our infant manufactures would bring them up and enable them to withstand competition with those of Europe. We thought, as the wise French Minister did, who, when urged by a British Minister to consent to the equal introduction into the two countries of their respective productions replied that free trade might be very well for a country whose manufactures had reached perfection, but was not entirely adapted to a country which wished to build up its manufactures. If the protective policy were entirely to cease in 1842, it would have existed 26 years from 1816, or 18 from 1824, quite as long as, at either of those periods, its friends supposed might be necessary. But it does not cease then, and I sincerely hope that the provisions contained in the Compromise Act for its benefit beyond that period, will be found sufficient for the preservation of all our interesting manufactures. For one, I am willing to adhere to, and abide by, the Compromise in all its provisions, present and prospective, it its fair operation is undisturbed.

The Senate well knows that I have been constantly in favor of a strict and faithful adherence to the Compromise Act. I have watched and defended it on all occasions. I desire to see it faithfully and inviolably maintained. The Senator, too from South Carolina, alleging that the South were the weaker party has hitherto united with me in sustaining it. Nevertheless, he has left us, as he tells us in his Edgefield letter because he apprehended that our principles would lead us to the revival of a high tariff. How stands the matter with the other party? It is known that the present Chief Magistrate voted for the bill of 1832, after, as has been asserted, having advised such a concoction of it as to ensure its defeat and having held out to the Southern Delegation the hope that it would be defeated. On that occasion a late distinguished Senator from Virginia is reported to have said that he had deceived them once, and that was his fault, but if he ever deceived them again it would be theirs. The present chairman, in the Senate, of the Committee on Finance, was a member of the Committee on Manufactures in the H. of R. which prepared that bill of 1828, and we all know that both he and other leading members of the Administration party have again and again declared that they held themselves no more bound by the Compromise Act than by any ordinary act of legislation. It will also be recollected that at the very last annual session a test vote on my motion was given in respect to the Compromise Act, when every political friend that I have, except the venerable Senator from Tennessee, (who for particular reasons, voted against us, but who assured me at the time that he had no intention of disturbing substantially the act,) voted for adherence to it and every friend of the Administration, with one or two exceptions, voted against it. Here, Mr. President are the ayes and noes.

On motion of Mr. Clay to recommit the bill, with instructions "to strike out of the bill all articles which at present pay a duty equal to twenty per cent. ad valorem, or upwards, as embraced by the act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act," it was determined in the negative.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, McKean, Moore, Morris, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—24.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Lyon, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—25.

Thus we perceive that the Senator from South Carolina, has left us, who have shown a disposition to maintain inviolably the compromise act on which he has so often professed to believe that the security of the South depended, and has gone to the other party which has exhibited a direct contrary disposition to regard it. And who can doubt that, if it were necessary to the party in power to secure their places, they would revive the tariff much higher than it ever has been?

I have never desired sir, to force any opinion of my own upon the people of this country contrary to their will. If they are unacquainted, at any time, to the country, I cheerfully acquiesce. With respect to internal improvements, that other part of the American system, which the Senator says he left us from an apprehension of its being revived, the state of the country is greatly altered since the power was first asserted and exercised. In my own State, and within a few years, we have completed and put in progress many of the improvements which are desirable there. And in all the States large and liberal appropriations of their own means, and great advances in their various works have been made. When the land bill was under consideration, I stated that its passage would fully satisfy every reasonable expectation of the several States, in respect to means to be drawn from the General Government, in regard to internal improvements. Since that period, a measure has been adopted, namely, the deposite of the passage of the land bill, by which about $28,000,000 have been placed in the power of the States, subject to their application to objects of internal Improvement. And if, as I trust may prove to be the case, the land bill should in some future day be passed, scarcely another cent will remain as to the application of the means of the General Government to works of internal improve-

ment. In point of fact, larger appropriations have been made to that object by the present friends of the Senator from South Carolina, than by any preceding Administration. He had, therefore, no motive to leave us and join them, from any apprehensions which he could justly entertain with respect to that system of policy.

The Senator from South Carolina proceeds, in his Edgefield letter, to say:

"I sincerly perceived that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith: shall we continue our joint attack with the Nationals on those in power, in the new position which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear that with our joint forces, we could utterly overthrow and demolish them, but it was not less clear that the victory would ensure not to us, exclusively but to the benefit of our allies and their cause."

Thus it appears that in a common struggle for the benefit of our whole country, the Senator was calculating upon the party advantages which would result from success. He quit us because he apprehended that he and his party would be absorbed by us. Well, what is to be their fate in his new alliance? Is there no absorption there? Is there no danger that the Senator and his party will be absorbed by the Administration party? Or does he hope to absorb that? Another motive avowed in the letter for his desertion of us, is that "it would also give us the chance of effecting what is still more important to us, the union of the entire South." What sort of an union of the South does the Senator wish? Is not the South already united as a part of the common Confederacy? Does he want any other union of it? I wish he would explicitly state. I should be glad also, if he could define what he means by the South. He sometimes talks of the plantation or staple States. Maryland is partly a staple State. Virginia and North Carolina more so. And Kentucky and Tennessee have also staple productions. Are all these States parts of *his* South? I fear, Mr. President, that the political geography of the Senator comprehends a much larger South than that South which is the object of his particular solicitude; and that, to find the latter, we should have to go to South Carolina; and upon our arrival there, trace him to Fort Hill. This is the disinterested Senator from South Carolina!

But he has left no party, and joined no party! No! None. With the daily evidences before us of his frequent association, counselling, and acting with the other party, he would tax our credulity too much to require us to believe that he has formed no connexion with it. He may stand upon his reserved rights, but they must be mentally received, for they are not obvious to the senses. A-landoned no party? Why this letter proclaims his having quitted us, and assigns his reasons for doing it; one of which is, that we are in favor of that national bank which the Senator himself has sustained about 24 years of the 27 he has been in public life. Whatever impression the Senator may endeavor to make without the Senate upon the country at large, no man within the Senate, who has his eyes to see, or ears to hear, can mistake his present position and party connexion. If, in the speech which I addressed to the Senate on a former day, there had been a single fact stated which was not perfectly true, or an inference drawn which was not fully warranted, or any description of his situation which was incorrect, no man would enjoy greater pleasure than I should do in rectifying the error. If, in the picture which I portrayed of the Senator and his course, there be any thing which can justly give him dissatisfaction, he must look to the original and not to the painter. The conduct of an eminent public man is a fair subject for exposure and animadversion. When I addressed the Senate before, I had just perused this letter. I recollected all its reproaches and imputations against us, and those which were made or implied in the speech of the honorable Senator were also fresh in *my memory*. Does he expect to be allowed to cast such imputations, and make such reproaches against others without retaliation? Holding myself amenable for my public conduct, I choose to animadvert upon his, and upon that of others, whenever circumstances, in my judgment render it necessary, and I do it under all just responsibility which belongs to the exercise of such a privilege.

The Senator has thought proper to exercise a corresponding privilege towards myself, and without being very specific, has taken upon himself to impute to me the charge of going over on some occasion, and that in a manner which left my motive no matter of conjecture. If the Senator means to allude to the stale and refuted calumny of George Kremer, I assure him I can hear it without the slightest emotion; and if he can find any fragment of that vent banner to cover his own aberrations, he is perfectly at liberty to enjoy all the shelter which it affords him. To my ease there was no going over about it; I was a member of the House of Representatives, and had given a vote for one of the three candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Crawford's unfortunate physical condition placed him out of the question. The choice was, therefore, limited to the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, or the distinguished inhabitant of the Hermitage. I could give but one vote, and accordingly, as I stated on a former occasion, I gave the vote which, before I left Kentucky, I communicated to my colleague, (Mr. Crittenden,) it was my intention to give in the contingency which happened. I have never for one moment regretted the vote I then gave. It is true that the Legislature of Kentucky had requested the Representatives from that State to vote for Gen. Jackson; but *my* own immediate constituents, I knew, were opposed to his election, and it was there will, and not upon that of the Legislature, according to every principle applicable to the doctrine of instructions, which I was to deposite in the ballot box. It is their glory and *my own never to have* concurred in the elevation of Gen. Jackson. They ratified and confirmed my vote, and every representative that they have sent to Congress since, including my friend, the present member, has concurred with me in opposition to the election and Administration of Gen. Jackson.

If my information be not entirely incorrect, and there was any going over in the Presidential election which terminated in February 1825, the Senator from South Carolina, and not I, went over. I have understood that the Senator, when he ceased to be in favor of himself, that is, after the memorable movement made in Philadelphia by the present Minister to Russia, withdrawing his name from the canvass, was the known supporter of the election of Mr. Adams. What motives induced him afterwards to unite in the election of General Jackson, I know not. It is not my habit to impute to others uncharitable motives, and I leave the Senator to settle that account with his own conscience and his country. No, sir, I have no reproaches to make myself, and feel perfectly invulnerable to any attack from others, on account of any part which I took in the election of 1825.—And I look back with entire and conscious satisfaction upon the whole course of the arduous administration which ensued.

The Senator from South Carolina thinks it is my misfortune to be always riding some hobby, and that I stick to it till I ride it down. I think it is his never to stick to one long enough. He is like a courier, who riding from post to post, with relays of fresh horses, when he changes his steed, seems to forget altogether the last which he had mounted. Now, it is a part of my pride and pleasure to say, that I never in my life changed my deliberate opinion upon any great measure of national policy but once, and that was 22 years ago, on this same question, and that was the question of the power to establish a Bank of the United States. The change was wrought by the real and unanticipated experience of the want of such an institution growing out of the embarrassments of war. It was a change which I made in common with Mr. Madison, two Governors of Virginia, and the great body of that Republican party to which I have ever belonged.

No, sir, the Senator from South Carolina, is free from all reproach of sticking to hobbies. He was for a Bank of the United States in 1816. He proposed, supported, and with his accustomed ability, carried through the charter. He sustained it upon the admitted grounds of its constitutionality, of which he never once breathed the expression of a doubt. During the 20 years of its existence no scruple ever escaped from him as to the power to create it. And in 1834, when it was about to expire, he deliberately advocated the renewal of its charter for a term of twenty-one years. However profound he may suppose the power of analysis to be, and whatever opinion he may entertain of his own metaphysical acuteness, can he imagine that any plain, practical, common sense man can ever comprehend how it is constitutional to prolong an unconstitutional bank for the space of 12 years? He may surround such a proposition with as many circumstances and conditions as he pleases; he may dress it up and decorate it with as much drapery, and encompass it with as many distinctions and qualifications as his imagination can invent; it comes at last to this: a Bank of the United States is constitutional or it is not. If it is unconstitutional in for-rigus, it is unconstitutional throughout every subsequent stage of its existence. And if it be admissible to continue such an unconstitutional institution for one term of twelve years, it may be continued another and another term, to the end of time.

The distinguished Senator sticks long to no hobby. He was once gaily mounted on that of internal improvements. We rode that double, the Senator sitting before and I behind him. He quietly slipped off, leaving me to hold the bridle. He introduced and carried through Congress in 1816, the bill setting apart the large bonus of the Bank of the United States for internal improvements.—His speech delivered on that occasion, does not intimate the smallest question as to the constitutional power of the Government, but proceeds upon the assumption of its being incontestable. When he was subsequently in the Department of War, he made to Congress a brilliant report, sketching an splendid and magnificent a scheme of internal improvements for the entire nation as ever was presented to the admiration and wonder of mankind. Where is he now? For myself, I am just where I was then, as to the existence of the power, although I am willing to admit that the altered condition of the country has lessened the degree of necessity for its exercise. During the progress of the land bill, it may be remembered that I said —"Pass this bill, and you will forever settle the power of the Government over internal improvements." Although that measure unfortunately failed, for reasons already stated, there is now little or no occasion for the aid and interposition of the General Government. But the power remains in the Constitution; and if it be not practically exercised, it will be like other dormant powers contained in the same instrument. And in respect to the power to protect American industry, it is just as much now in the Constitution as it was in 1816, when the Senator from South Carolina espoused the policy with so much zeal and ability; just as fixed there as it was regarded from the commencement of the Government down to 1820 or 1822, when for the first time it was controverted. Under its beneficent operation, thousands have been enabled to obtain a competency, many to acquire wealth, who otherwise would never have known either. No patriot heart can fail to expand with exultation at the blessings which it has diffused. It has placed us in equal competition with some of the Powers most advanced in civilization; and in spite of all that has been insidiously done against that interest, and which is still doing, our cherished manufactures will, I trust, stand up and maintain themselves against the unnatural hostility at home, and all jealous rivalry abroad.

The Senator from South Carolina gets tired of his hobbies too soon. The whole country was filled with just alarm at the fearful strides of Executive power; and judging from the tone of the Senator's speeches, and the strenuousness of his exertions, no one was more anxious than he, but a few short months ago, to reduce it within safe and constitutional limits. But he suddenly goes over to a party which maintains to the very letter the whole extent of the power ever claimed by the Executive Department—maintains that in a free, intelligent, and responsible Government, every subordinate Executive officer is bound implicitly to obey the will of the President, and that he may exercise at his discretion the tremendous power of dismission, not only without assigning reasons, but without the smallest practical or available responsibility for its exercise! His efforts have not only ceased to restrain and circumscribe the power, but he supports a measure which will give to it a vast augmentation. I repeat what I have so often said, that if this Executive bank is to be sanctioned by Congress, it will be the utter destruction of all other banks in the country. We shall have, in fact, ultimately but one bank, and that a Treasury bank, exclusively controlled by the Executive, emitting all the paper medium in circulation, and amassing and hoarding the greater part of the specie of the country. We shall have, in short, that perfect union of the sword and the purse, which all real patriots have ever so much dreaded. I think, when the honorable Senator undertakes to establish his own consistency, he assumes an Herculean task, beyond his powers, great and gigantic as he believes them to be. He may have all the speeches he has ever delivered read to us in an audible voice, by the Secretary, and call upon the Senate attentively to hear them, beginning with his speech in favor of a Bank of the United States in 1816, down to his speech AGAINST a Bank of the United States, delivered the other day, and he will have made no progress in his task. I do not speak this in any unkind spirit: but I will tell the honorable Senator when he will be consistent. He will be so, when he resolves henceforward, during the residue of his life, never to pronounce the word again. We began our public career nearly together; we remained together throughout the war and down to the peace. We agreed as to a Bank of the United States—as to a protective tariff—as to Internal Improvements—and lately, as to those arbitrary and violent measures which characterized the Administration of General Jackson. No two prominent public men ever agreed better together in respect to important measures of national policy. We concur now in nothing. We separate forever.

The Senator sometimes says, that he is going to fall back upon the Republican party of 1827.—Then it is the entire South which he would unite. Then it is the Republican party of '98. He professes to rally on Mr. Madison's resolutions: but he and Mr. Madison never could agree about their true import. The Senator deduced nullification from those resolutions. But nullification never entered into the head of Mr. Madison. That pure and enlightened patriot never could comprehend how a Confederacy of 26 States could get along at all, if any one of its members could, at its pleasure, set aside and nullify the will of the whole. The Senator, too, professes to belong to the Republican party of '98, but I fear we should differ as most glaringly as its real tenets and doctrines as we do in respect to any constitutional question. The Senator has allowed himself to use some expressions not very customary or parliamentary in deliberative assemblies; I shall not imitate his example in the employment of them. But I beg leave to assure him of my feelings of perfect and entire reciprocity.

The Senator appeals to his present party, rallies his new allies, and cries out to them that victory is ahead, to which he will lead them. Pass the bill, he exclaims, and decide the long vexed question, and thus put an end to the controversy. But does the Senator, and do any of his friends suppose, that if their bill shall pass the Senate by a majority of one or two votes, and the other House by a similar majority, it will pour oil on the troubled waters, and give peace to this distracted country? No, sir; no. The upturned banners, the somber, resentful, and the threatened ruin of the community, are not to be restored to order and prosperity in that way. I know that in other countries, and in other times, it has been a common calculation with tyranny that when the tyrant nods, his will is to be obeyed, and submission to ensue. But Senators need not "lay that flattering unction to their souls." The people of this country are too enlightened, too well acquainted with their interests and rights, and too firmly resolved at all hazards to maintain them, quietly to submit to a measure fraught with such ruin and danger to their liberties as this. The supporters of this bill seem determined, if they can, to reverse the great principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions. That principle is, that the popular will flows from the People into the Legislative Halls, and controls, directs, and modifies all measures, intended for the advancement of their happiness. But this bill treats the known will of the people with sovereign contempt, and substitutes the will of the servant for the will of the master. It proceeds upon the fallacious assumption that the servants of the people know better than the people themselves what will best promote their happiness. It is in vain that you put on the screws, and attempt to force from them reluctant acquiescence by cutting off every other prospect of relief. It is in vain that you pronounce your veto against a national bank, and promulgate to the world your solemn declaration that the People shall not have one, although it should be manifest that there is a clear majority of them demanding it. It is in vain that you denounce, and lay your unhallowed hands on the domestic institutions of the States endeared to them by long habit and cherished affection. Do not deceive yourself. There may be those who are bold while here, acting in the sunshine of Executive power; but when they return to their constituents, whose instructions they have defied, they will find in their frowns, their indignation and their maledictions, that the power of the people is superior to the power and influence of their most exalted magistrate, whether in office or in retirement.

From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

A BRAVE GIRL.

In this State, no minor can obtain from the county commissioners' courts, a license to marry, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and without such license, cannot marry in this State. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi, where no license is required.

These 'runaway matches,' as they are called are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of that kind happened a few days ago, which has made much sport in this region.

A Miss ——, about 17 years of age, who is the heiress to an estate valued at $10,000, lately ran away in company with a bridesmaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian, believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river; but the young lady, expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover to lose not an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated; but he with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridesmaid, embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island, about a third of the distance from the opposite shore, when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and regardful of every body but his *own dear self*, bawled out in the most piteous accent, 'Oh! I shall be drowned!—I shall be *drowned*!" and bitterly reproached his lady-love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly capsized the boat, but it was so large that all got on it, the lover rendered her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and as good fortune would have it, the *chute* between it and the Missouri shore was frozen over, and they crossed without difficulty. They reached a tavern near the river, and, after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to the young lady that it was time now for them to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immoveable and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards, she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had avoided marrying a man whose only object was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side the river also; but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him, that he found it best to decamp which he did a few nights ago, leaving behind him a host of unpaid demands.

It is said, that the scenes enacted in the Senate of Louisiana on the reception of the Governor's veto Message, would have disgraced a congregation of Yahoos.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Steam Packet Columbia, Capt. Wright, while on her passage from Galveston and Velasco to New Orleans, was fired upon by two Mexican vessels of war. The following is an account of the transaction signed by the passengers of the Columbia. The brig mentioned below is the new sloop of war Igula, said to be commanded by Commodore Lopez, carrying from 22 to 26 guns, and believed to have 200 men on board. The other vessel was the Iturbide, commanded by an American named Davis, carrying 18 guns, also with a large number of men. Capt. Wright's forbearance on this occasion, is highly commended, as he could easily have run down the Igula.

On board the steam ship Columbia.
NEAR NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1838.

To Commodore S. Cassis, Commander of the U. S. Naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, &c.:

Sir—As the protector of your country's honor and interest on this part of her maritime frontier, when both are assailed in the most wanton and aggravated manner, we feel ourselves constrained to inform you of an occurrence that has recently transpired, which it may be your duty to inquire into with a view to such reparation as circumstances may warrant your demanding for your insulted country.

Leaving Galveston on the morning of the 24th inst. for Velasco, was soon afterwards discovered two Mexican vessels of war; one brig, under a press of canvass, making for us; the other a large ship lying at anchor. The latter soon got under weigh and joined the chase, but after following us for three hours they both gave it up. Landing our passengers at Velasco, and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New Orleans; and when about ten minutes from Velasco, we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morning. The brig shot across our starboard, and the ship closed on our larboard bow, effectually to intercept our flight, if attempted.

We kept our national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning; also the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing, in order to prevent our flight, at a little more than musket shot distance, the brig hoisted the Mexican flag, and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after another gun, with grape and canister, which passed close under our bow; the ship at the same time hoisted her colors, fired a ball which fell on our starboard side. The brig again fired at us with grape and canister; evidently aiming at our colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast was cut through and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball.

Although we were lying perfectly still, the engine being stopped, and within FORTY or FIFTY YARDS of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Capt. Wright feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country's flag, demanded what they wanted of him, and why they continued to fire upon him, when he was entirely at their mercy? They replied, 'We want your papers.' Captain W. rejoined, 'Come and get them, and G—d d—n you, if you fire another shot at me, I'll blow you to h—l.' Immediately three muskets with tuck and slug were fired at him as he stood alone by the wheel house on the forward deck. At that instant the engineer let the steam partially escape which from its strange and extraordinary noise to those brave Mexicans, caused one and all with a military exception, to fall upon their faces, apprehending we suppose, that Captain Wright intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended the encounter. Captain Wright then proceeded triumphantly on his way without being searched, and we cannot let this opportunity pass without awarding him that praise which is peculiarly his due, for the firm and manly stand he took in sustaining the honor of his country, leaving him the proud and grateful reflection, that he would not at the imminent hazard of his life, suffer a stain to be inflicted on her "Star Spangled Banner."

A Brother suffering for his Sisters.—Two Young Women, one named Ann Galany, and the other Rose Galany, embarked from Sligo, in Ireland, for Quebec, about four years since with a design to reach the United States, but without any acquaintance with the country. There brother, Thomas Galany, a worthy, interesting, and industrious lad, then sixteen years of age, embarked after them, with a hope of meeting with them, and making a home with them in a free country. The vessel in which he embarked (the United States,) was cast away, but he reached Philadelphia to which port she was bound. All his enquiries for his sisters have been unavailing, and it is likely will be so for a long time, without the aid of the public press. He is now engaged on board a schooner belonging to the Chesapeake Bay, which sails from Havre de Grace. If his sisters are now in the land of the living, a letter, saying where he shall find them, addressed to him, at Havre de Grace, Harford county, Maryland, care of Robert Gale, of that place would reach him.

Influence of the Moon on Timber.—A very intelligent gentleman named Edmonstone, who was for nearly thirty years engaged in cutting timber in Demarara, and who made a number of observations on trees during that period, says that the moon's influence on trees is very great. So observable is this, that if a tree be cut down at full moon, it will immediately split, as if torn asunder by the influence of great external force. They are likewise attacked much earlier by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Trees, therefore, which are intended to be applied to durable purposes are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon; for the sap rises to the top of the tree at full moon and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

Fact and Inference.—A letter from a friend of the Administration at Washington, to a friend in the city of New York, concludes in the following strain: "The sub-Treasury bill cannot pass Congress, *and business must revive.*"

A person asked a doctor, 'Does Snuff injure the brain?' 'Certainly not,' replied he, 'for they have no brains who use it.'

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body, which met in Augusta on the 2d inst. was attended by a large and respectable delegation. The following abstract of its proceedings is taken from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

Delegates attended from Norfolk, Va. Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C. Several towns and villages in S. Carolina, and Georgia, Montgomery, Ala. and Florida.

Col. Thomas B. King of Georgia was appointed President, and M. W. Cocke Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Hayne a committee of 24 was appointed to report matters for the action of the Convention.

April 3rd.

Gen. Hayne, from the Committee made a lengthy report of great clearness and ability, on the subject of the objects of the Convention, accompanied by a set of resolutions. The report being read.

Mr. Memminger rose and addressed the Convention in a speech of considerable length and eminent ability, on the causes which have conspired to break down the direct foreign trade of the South, and the remedies to be resorted to, to revive it.

Judge Longstreet followed Mr. Memminger, and addressed the Convention for some time.

Judge McDonald, also addressed the Convention, and proposed a substitute for some of the resolutions of the Committee, so as to recommend the incorporation of a Bank in the South of 40 millions capital, but after some discussion between Mr. Milton, Mr. Cumming and himself, he withdrew it.

After a good deal of discussion upon the different resolutions and amendments offered to them, they were finally passed in the following form:

1. *Resolved*, That a direct trade is the natural channel of communication between nations, which offer to each other the best market for their natural productions: and that the intervention of a third party must operate as a tax upon the exchange between them.

2. *Resolved*, That the Southern and South western States of this union afford those staples which are purchased nearly the whole foreign imports of the country; that they are the consumers of a large portion of those imports, and consequently themselves to furnish the channel through which the exchange is made; that as no country have their citizens been found incapable of maintaining themselves in a fair competition with all or schemes, and that the diversion of their trade from its natural channels, must have been brought about by the unequal action of the federal government, or by the abstraction of our people to other pursuits.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention such a state of things should no longer continue; that the present condition of the commercial relations of the country, and the disorganization of the existing channels of trade, afford an opportunity of breaking down the trammels which have so long fettered our commerce, and of restoring to the South its natural advantages; and that it is incumbent upon every man who has at heart the good of his country, to lend his best exertions to the promotion of these objects and to establish our trade upon a sound and permanent basis.

4. *Resolved*, That this Convention is fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome in the prosecution of their enterprise; but nothing daunted thereby, and fully relying upon the public spirit and zealous co-operation of their fellow citizens, they are determined to advance with untiring perseverance; and with that view, do earnestly recommend the adoption of the following measures.

1. That an effort shall be made to afford to the importers and purchasers at Southern ports, the same facilities which are offered elsewhere, and with this view it is recommended that the Banks in the seaports should immediately apply a portion of their respective capitals to the purchase of foreign exchange, and to the procurement of credits or funds in Europe; and that they should afford to men of the same to the importing merchant upon a discount or collateral pledge of such good paper as he may take from the merchants of the interior, and that this accommodation be afforded as well upon paper having more than six months to run, as upon that having less; and that the Banks of the interior co-operate by collecting and remitting the proceeds of such paper to the banks on the sea coast; that they maintain the credit of their Bills and keep down the exchanges by redeeming their own paper at the sea ports; and that on the other hand, the Banks in the Southern Atlantic cities make arrangement by which the notes of all of them shall be at par in each.

2. That with a view to the important object of equalizing the exchanges between Southern and Southwestern States and Territories, this convention earnestly recommend to the various banks of the principal cities of those States, or such of them as may be conveniently located, to receive the bills of each other in their general business and to adopt such arrangements for settlements, at short periods, as they may deem suitable and proper; the Banks against whom the balance should fall to furnish funds for settling the same, or to pay an interest of six per cent. from the period of settlement, and that a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as in their judgment will carry fully into effect the preceding recommendations.

3. That the Merchants of the South and South West, be earnestly recommended to give preference to the importers in their markets, and that they afford them an opportunity of their competition with other sections, by making their bills calls for purchases at Southern and Southwestern seaports; and on the other hand, that the Merchants at the sea-ports shall forthwith set them importing such stocks of goods, as will ensure a fair rates, a supply to the demand from the merchants of the interior.

4. That an earnest and united effort should be made to draw home the capital invested by the South in Banks and Companies abroad; and to employ the same, together with such surplus capital as exists at home, in mercantile operations, and that with this view men of influence and character be earnestly invited to afford the benefit of their example, by entering into Limited Partnerships, under the laws lately passed by the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida.

5. That this Convention cannot but view with deep regret, the neglect of all commercial pursuits which has hitherto prevailed among the youth of our country, and which has necessarily thrown its most important interests into the hands of those who by feeling and habit are led into considerable connexions elsewhere. This Convention, therefore, cannot too earnestly recommend the speedy adoption by all their fellow citizens of measures to introduce commercial education among our youth; to train them up to habits of business, and thereby to establish a body of merchants who

...very interest and feeling shall be enlisted in the ...country which has reared and sustained them.

6. *Resolved*, That this convention is of opinion ... that the establishment by manufacturers in foreign countries of agencies in the chief southern ports, for the sale of the various articles exported by them to the United States, would conduce to the restoration of the direct foreign trade of the south and that similar establishments for the sale of domestic manufactures would also be desirable.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the south and south western states, urging upon them the expediency of giving their hearty co-operation to the accomplishment of the great object of this convention.

8. *Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at Augusta on the third Monday in October next, and that a committee of correspondence be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take the proper measures to enlist the feelings of the people, and secure a cordial co-operation on the part of the States interested in the objects of this Convention, and to secure a full representation from every part of those states.

9. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the members of this Convention, to assemble the citizens of their counties or districts, and place before them their proceedings, and urge upon them the expediency of promoting the measures recommended by this convention, and particularly of forming Limited Partnerships, under the laws passed by the southern states as aforesaid.

10th. Whereas the completion of the line of communication by Rail Roads, connecting the Northern Atlantic Cities with the great Valley of the Mississippi, is the most prominent and efficient measure to promote the useful and patriotic objects which has called this Convention together, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention is deeply and solemnly impressed with the transcendant importance of the great works of Internal Improvement which are intended to effect this intercommunication, and do most earnestly invoke the people of the Southern and South Western States to bring forward their energies and resources to bear upon this vital point, not doubting that such efforts will be crowned with brilliant success the noble enterprise.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, in recommending the aforesaid resolutions, to their constituents of the southern and south western states, will afford to them the most undoubted pledges of their sincerity, by adopting them as a rule of their own conduct, hereby declaring in the most solemn manner, in the temple of the Most High, that in all commercial dealings they will give a preference to the direct importer and wholesale dealer, in all cases, to carry out the views and recommendations of this convention.

Votes of thanks to the Presbyterian Church—to the citizens of Augusta—to the President of the Convention—to the Secretary—and to the Chairman of the committee of 31 were severally unanimously adopted.

Mr. Boyce moved that the proceedings be printed at the expense of the Charleston delegation under authority of the Convention.

Mr. Memminger moved that the Press have time to appoint the various committees under the resolutions and announce them through the public Gazettes.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

A NEW MOVE.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Hamer of Ohio, one of the *leaders* of "the party," and a conspicuous member of the committee of Ways and Means, submitted the following resolution to the House of Representatives, which was ordered to be printed:

"Considering that the business, commerce, circulation and exchanges of the country are in a deranged and embarrassed condition—and,

"Considering also, that a part of the Banks of the United States, have expressed a desire to resume specie payment at an early period,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That if the banks or any portion of them, do thus resume, it will be the duty of the general government within the limits of its constitutional authority, to aid such banks in regaining public confidence and to sustain them in their laudable efforts to fulfil their obligations—to relieve the wants of the community and to restore to the public a sound circulating medium."

On the next day, the resolution appeared in the "Globe," not as it was presented to the House, but in the following form, the words in SMALL CAPITALS having been subsequently interpolated, for reasons best known to those who did it:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, if the banks, or a portion of them do thus resume, it will be the duty of the General Government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to aid such banks, AS THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION DESIGNS TO DO, in regaining public confidence, and to sustain them in their laudable efforts to fulfil their obligations, to relieve the wants of the community, and to restore to the people a sound circulating medium."

We suppose that the voice from Connecticut and Maine, which has recently thundered in the ears of the party, and their apprehension lest they should hear a similar peal from Virginia on the 26th of this month, induced the Globe faction to this abortive mode of disclaiming, for "the administration," all hostility to the Banks, the 'design' to *aid them*—though in our opinion, such a disclaimer is as hypocritical as the motive which dictated it is cowardly and the mode adopted to make it pusillanimous. In the very same number of the Globe, that paper is 'authorized' (by whom, of course,) to say that this proposition does not indicate any change of opinion in regard to the Sub-Treasury bill; but that it is only designed to show that 'the party in power' and its friends are not hostile to the banks and will throw no impediments in the way of a resumption of specie payments. If the administration had not heretofore manifested a hostile spirit to the banks, and an intention to throw obstacles in the way of the resumption of specie payments, whence the necessity for this disclaimer by the Government journal? Their repentance comes too late. We fear the Greeks even when they promise most fairly. Their generosity is the offspring, not of magnanimity, but of fear.

On Monday the 9th inst. Mr. Hamer called up his resolution, and explained the reason which induced him to interpolate the words, "*as the present administration intends to do*," after the adjournment of the House. He said it was to disclaim the inference, which some persons, had drawn from the resolution, as originally worded, "that *he* thought the administration was hostile to those banks which were about to resume specie payments, and that his object was to compel them to change their course"—an inference which he emphatically denied. Well; we are glad to see that this Anti-Bank administration is not so great a Bank hater, after all, as had been supposed!!

Various propositions were made to amend, &c.; but the House refused to take up the resolution,—110 to 60.

After all, the resolution is too general and unmeaning. It is not enough to give an indefinite pledge of friendship for the banks, on the part of the administration. Let it show in what manner, and to what extent, it will co-operate with the resuming banks—and we shall then see what confidence may be placed in its sudden conversion.

Charlotte:

Friday, April 27, 1838.

Great Whig Triumphs!

NEW YORK—The Charter Election closed, after an unprecedentedly vigorous contest, of three days, on the 17th inst. The number of votes polled is 39,500, which is 4300 more than was ever before taken in the city, and 5900 more than were polled at the State election last fall. The result is the re-election of Aaron Clark (Whig) Mayor of the city, by a majority of 532 over Isaac L. Varian (Loco Foco,) and by a small majority over both of the opposing candidates. Two years ago, Mr. Clark was elected by a majority of 2,332 over the next highest candidate; but his vote was 938 less than the combined poll of both opponents—so that his majority is comparatively larger now than then.

The vote in April, 1836, was as follows:

Aaron Clark (Whig)	17,664
Morgan (V. B.)	13,712
Jacques do.	4,243

In April 1838, it stands thus:

Aaron Clark	19,692
J. L. Varian (Loco)	19,160
Richard Rieker (Conserv.)	393

For the Common Council the Whigs have elected 9 Aldermen and 9 Assistants, and the Loco Focos 8 Aldermen and 8 Assistants—so the Whigs have carried every department of the city government. Glory enough for three days!

ST. LOUIS—Wm. Carr Lane (Whig) has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, by a majority of 203 over C. Collins, the Van Buren candidate.

DETROIT—Augustine S. Potter (Whig) has been elected Mayor of Detroit, by a majority of 331 over Henry Howard, his V. B. opponent. Van Buren majority for Mayor last year 371. Whig gain, 602!

NEW ORLEANS—For Mayor, Charles Genois received 1150, and M. Gerenale 1048. We infer, from the tone of the New Orleans papers, that Genois is a Whig.—*Lynchburg Vir.*

☞ *Bank Convention.*—This Convention which met in New York on the 11th inst., for the purposing of fixing a day for resuming specie payments, adjourned *sine die*, on the 16th. It agrees upon the *first Monday in January* as the day for a general resumption, New York and Mississippi voting against it. Eighteen States were represented. Judge Cameron of Raleigh, President of the Bank of the State, represented N. Carolina.

☞ An interesting debate took place in the Senate on the 11th inst. on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It grew out of an enquiry made by Mr. Walker of Miss. whether the committee on foreign affairs had had the subject under consideration, and if an early report might be expected. Mr. Buchanan, (the chairman of that committee,) replied that they had discussed the matter informally, and that a majority of them agreed, that, as the final demand of our Executive had not been complied with, something more was to be done: "But who was to do it? The conclusion to which the majority had come was, that the next step must be a measure which *might lead to War—or War itself!*" He added that a measure of this character ought to originate in the other House—and he had been assured that a Report might shortly be expected from the committee of that House. We hope the Seminoles may be disposed of before we encounter Mexico.—*L. Virg.*

☞ An election is ordered to take place in Baltimore on the 25th inst. for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac McKim.—John P. Kennedy is the Whig, and Gen. Marriot the administration candidate.

☞ Mr. Hamer's resolution, pledging indirectly the aid of the administration to the resuming Banks, yet lies upon the table of the H. of R., that body having twice refused to take it up—first on motion of Mr. H. and then on motion of Mr. Wise—the leading friends of the administration voting against it!—*Lynchburg Virg.*

It is said that Gen. Gaines is about setting out from New Orleans to visit the country on the Sabine river, where it is reported the general government intend sending some troops.

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

The Government, it seems, not satisfied with its feats in Finance and War, has also been distinguishing itself in Architecture. A building of great size (containing 156 rooms) has been lately erecting for the use of the Treasury Department; when lo! no sooner are the walls all up, than it is discovered that they must be taken down again. A committee of Congress assisted by two able architects, have reported in substance,

1. That the building is placed where it ought not to be.
2. That it is not suited to the purpose for which it was intended.
3. That it is exceedingly ugly.
4. That if completed on the present plan, it will inevitably tumble down.

They therefore recommend that it be taken to pieces and built at another place on a better plan. The workmanship, &c. already expended, will be a loss of about eighty thousand dollars, and it will cost thirty thousand more to unbuild it—total loss, $110,000.

No one can fail to be struck at the metaphorical resemblance between this edifice and the Administration itself.

1. The Administration is where it ought not be.
2. It is unfit for its design.
3. It is exceedingly ugly.
4. If it does not soon tumble down of itself, it will be pulled down.—*Col. Teleocope.*

☞ The committee on the District of Columbia in the H. of R. has reported against re-ceding that District. The report was laid on the table.

We learn from the Rutherford Gazette, that the call of the Governor for volunteers in Rutherford county, has been promptly met, and that the two Companies called for have been more than filled up; and the other Western Counties we learn have also furnished their quota with equal promptness. When our citizens show such promptness and readiness to do their duty, is it not aggravating in the extreme, to think of the manner in which the General Government has hitherto forced in soldiers from other States, into the territory of North Carolina, and thereby laying us open to taunts and jeers for not being able to defend ourselves; when all we wanted was an opportunity.—*Lincoln Transcript.*

Cherokees.—There seems to be but little doubt now, but that the whites will have to encounter serious difficulties, when they attempt to enforce the late Treaty with the Cherokee tribe of Indians: a great deal of excitement already prevails among the settlers on the frontiers, from the reluctance which the Indians have evinced to leave the country. A correspondent writer from Waynesville, says: 'From all I can learn, I do not believe that the Indians have the most distant idea of removing; I am informed that they are making more improvements and greater preparations for a crop, than they have ever done heretofore, though one cause of that may be, owing to the fact that the commissioners have been recently valuing their improvements which may have stimulated them to industry, with the expectation of being paid for their labor: white men who have been among them, tell me, that the Indians say, that they never will leave the country; that they will die first, but at the same time disclaim all intention of fighting. I dont think that they will embody themselves and make general battle; they have no means of carrying on a war. They are almost entirely destitute of ammunition and the means of obtaining it. It seems to be the general impression, that when they find that they are to be removed by force, they will retreat to the large mountains where they can effectually conceal themselves during the summer season. When they find that all their efforts to escape from the white man are ineffectual, that the Treaty must inevitably be enforced and they removed, then, and not till then, it is believed that they will fight; they will then become desperate, and sell their lives as dear as possible. It is thought that they have not resolved on any thing definitely as yet, nor will they until John Ross returns from Washington, who exercises absolute control over them.'—*Rutherfordton Gaz.*

Arrivals from England to the 16th March, state that the arrivals of Cotton had been so great at Liverpool, that there was a total suspension in the market, the rate of the depression not having been fully ascertained. To use a familiar expression here, "the bottom of the Cotton market had fallen out."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Hon. John Ruggles.—The select committee who had under examination, for a long time, the subject of charges against the Senator from Maine, have at length made their report, (as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Senate, on the 12th instant,) and *unanimously recommended the adoption, by the Senate, of a resolution, exonerating the honorable Senator from the charges made against him by Henry C. Jones, and that no further proceedings be had in relation thereto.*

Circumstances alter cases.—The Van Buren Presses now stigmatize the people of Connecticut as Federalists, Abolitionists and Bank bought satellites. Last year, when the Administration carried the State, the voters were most perfectly *democratic*, and the news was, every where hailed as "Light from the East."—*Raleigh Register.*

Complimental.—The Albany correspondent of the Globe is "wrathy" at the contemptuous treatment of the Sub-Treasury bill by the House of Representatives, and hits *the party* in the House some very hard knocks. "In truth," says this writer, "I am continually struck with surprise if not absolute dismay, in noticing how great a proportion of our laws, and some of them of the greatest consequence, are passed by a bare quorum in the House of Representatives. Even to obtain this, the Sergeant-at-arms is obliged to go in search of the truant boys in the gallaries of the Senate, or the rotoundo, or the library of Congress, where they will be found gallanting the ladies, cackling like amorous old roosters, or coo-cooing round and round them, like cock pigeons."—*Alex. Gaz.*

A Fact for the Abolitionists.—The editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer says:—During our late visit to New York, we met with a mulatto man who was some years since a slave in North Carolina. He is now passing as a white man in New York, and doing a profitable business, but in spite of this is anxious to return to the South.—In other words, he prefers being a negro in the South to being a white man in the North." Doubtless, thousands of the whites in the North would be benefitted by the exchange, in *morals* as well as in mere material things,—such as the wherewithal to eat and to wear,—and withal, they would be not less *free*.—*L. Virginian.*

Principles of Loco Focoism.—Thos. J. Randolph, a leader of the Loco Foco branch of the Administration party, and a member of the Virginia Legislature, being called on to say whether, if re-elected, he would vote for Wm. C. Rives, (Conservative,) as Senator in Congress, next winter, replied, "that if the people of Albemarle should instruct him to do so, he would vote for the *Devil* himself for Senator."

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.—The Knoxville Register of the 28th ult. says: "We are much gratified to learn from the Commissioner receiving the instalments called for on Monday next, that he has already received nearly one thousand dollars of that instalment, although a week in advance of the time of payment. Such promptness and punctuality is worthy of all praise and encourages the hope that there will be no flinching on the part of the Stockholders in Tennessee."

A great part of the town of Natchitoches was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. Loss supposed to be $90,000.

To the Public.

E. H. ANDREWS,
Surgeon Dentist,

MAY be found during Court week and part of the week following, at Col. Alexander's Hotel, (office No. 2.) He would refer any one who may wish to have operations performed, but yet are doubtful on account of his being a stranger, to Doctors Happoldt, Wallace, or Ross, Col. Alexander, W. Alexander, J. B. Smith, or Mr. Kenea.

Charlotte, April 18, 1838.

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have one in successful operation, in Mr. Brown's Carriage shop, where they are prepared to dress all Feathers from the oldest and poorest to the best and newest, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of pure and soft Beds would do well to call and make engagements, as the subscribers intend to leave this place on the 30th instant, and go to Providence Settlement.

For particulars see hand bills.

JAS. & S. W. WESTBROOKS.

April 21, 1838.

N. B. We intend to visit different parts of the county to afford all an opportunity of testing its utility.

Patent Steam
FEATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Economy and Health.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe, respectfully inform the citizens of Concord and its vicinity, that they will put one of the above Machines in operation in a few days in that town, when those wishing there beds renovated can have them attended to. This Machine cleanses and purifies the Feathers from all disagreeable smell, and renders them pure and soft—it also destroys the Moths. Any person that will try the experiment may send them a bed or beds, of any quality of Feathers, from the best and newest, to the oldest and poorest they have, provided they are either

Geese or Duck Feathers,

may be assured no charge will be made in any case, unless perfect satisfaction be given.

M. W. CURRY.
C. WILSON.

April 18.

N. B. We shall visit the different sections of the county so as to afford all an opportunity of testing the benefits of this Machine.

In speaking of the state of parties in the Legislature of New Hampshire, the Dover Enquirer states, that there are 119 Whigs to 122 Van Buren men, leaving Isaac Hill a nominal majority of three votes! It is also said, that many of the Van Buren members are known to be thoroughly opposed to the Sub Treasury monster. So that Isaac will have an UP-*Hill* business of it.—*Nat. Int.*

Negro JIM, the property of Dr. Mebane, of Bertie, was convicted at the late Term of the Superior Court of that County, Judge Settle presiding, on an indictment charging him with the commission of a Rape upon a respectable white married woman. He was executed on the 20th inst.

A warning to Boys.—An interesting little boy aged about nine years, the son of Mr. Bell, bookbinder, of Baltimore, died on the 2d inst. in consequence of apoplexy, or a congestion of the brain, caused by his amusing himself with the dangerous practice of walking on his hands and "turning up," as it is called.

Clay Mutton.—The finest mutton that has ever appeared in the Washington city market, was exhibited there a few days ago. It was a three year old Bakewell raised by Mr. Daniel Adock of Otsego county, New York, and was sent by him as a present to the Hon. Henry Clay; weight 167 pounds. The President sent for a large slice, it is said.

☞ We are authorised to announce, that owing to reasons of a private nature, JOHN M. POTTS, declines being a Candidate for the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 88tf

We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

We are authorized to announce JAMES TAGERT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

Negro for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at April Term, 1838, I will proceed to sell, on the 18th of May next, at the late residence of James Davis, dec'd. a

Likely Negro Boy,

about 3 years old. Said negro is sold in accordance with the last will and testament of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. H. DAVIS, *Executor.*

April 25, 1838. 97

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, April 20, 1838.

THE Field Officers commanding the 1st Regiment of the "*Bare Bone Convincibles*" of the State of North Carolina, are hereby commanded to appear at Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th of May next, with there Regiment, for General Review and Inspection. By order of Maj. Gen'l. WM. HOTONTHOLOGOS.

FUNGUS FUNGORUM, *Adjt. Gen.*

Maj. Gen. Hotonthologos having appointed *Long Snollagaster* and *Anthony Anthropophagus* his aid-de-camps, with the rank of Major, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FUNGUS FUNGORUM, *Adjt. Gen.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, April 23, 1838.

CAPTAINS commanding companies attached to the 1st Regiment of the "Bare Bone Convincibles" of the State of North Carolina, are commanded to appear with their respective companies and subaltern officers, at Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th day of May next, equipped according to law, for review and inspection, with 74 rounds of ball cartridge. By order of ARIEL BOOGLEGONSNOGGER, Col. Comdt.

DADDY DOODLEDEE, *Adjt.*

Attention Cavalry!

THE McAlpin Creek Troop of Cavalry will parade at Campbell's old field, 5 miles east of Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, on Saturday, the fifth of May next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, by order of the captain.

CYRUS A. ALLEN, *Captain.*

April 25, 1838. 96

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a negro boy named *SCOTT*, yellow complected, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and a very active fellow—he took a number of good clothes with him and a fine fur hat. He was raised by Dr. Green Porter, and will no doubt make either for that neighborhood, the Steel Creek neighborhood, or to Chester District, S. C. where he has relations. Any person taking up said boy and lodging him in any jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. WILSON.

April 25, 1838. 97

POETRY.

From the Hunters' Literary Souvenir for 1838.

PRESENTIMENT.

Is it a prophet's dream—the thought
That o'er me loves to fling
A downcast shadow of grief, wrought
By Death's unfolding wing?—
That in each sunset hope's decline,
Or falling flower, I see
Some type of hope or flow'ret gone
That whispers fate to me?

The sun-cloud love shall frame the sky,
No human spring promise gives;
But in each bird's mounting eye,
A mystic symbol lives.
No budding joy entwines my heart,
But hurtling at its root,
Some thing lies ready to impart
A poison to the fruit.

When night foretells her coming gloom
By evening's sullen shade,
A whisper greets me of the tomb—
Oh! would I those were laid!
Yet why?—this life hath not a care
But checkers forth a text,
That doth some heavenly teaching bear
To fit us for the next.

'Tis not that I must bear the stroke,
That may soul heart most bleed;
For the whose darker sorrows broke,
With kind the kindest read.
But 'tis that they whose gentle love
Divides my heart with God,
Must share with me the pangs I prove,
And feel themselves the rod.

Oh! may they share the mercy too
That mollifies the dart,
And feel, with me, its heavenly dew
Distill'd upon the heart!
Cast down, not dead, dismayed, yet calm,
This cup of fears we'll tread,
Forever trusting in the balm
By Calvary's Healer shed.

No joy of life but yields a thorn,
No sweet but leaves a sweet;
From flow'rs we learn'd it never torn,
We reflect in flowers would meet;
Then meekly let us weather here,
Still watching for the day,
That smile that plays behind the tear,
The tears shall cease to flow.

Cassville, S. C. N. N. N.

Miscellaneous Items.

Absence of Mind.—We frequently see remarkable instances of absence of mind, spread up by different editors, each apparently endeavoring to surpass the other in the circumstances of the occurrence. We have lately been made acquainted with an instance which actually did occur, a short time since, in this city. A gentleman went to his room to retire for the night smoking a segar. He proceeded to undress himself, and, in a fit of abstraction, took his watch from his pocket, threw it where his segar should have gone, and placed the lighted segar under his head. He was not made aware of the act until aroused by the burning pillow.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Newspaper.—A newspaper taken in a family circle to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world; it is a never failing source of amusement; and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family however poor if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who is possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe to a Newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen and is deserving of censure from his intelligent neighbors.

Obtaining the floor.—A Philadelphia paper says, one of the members of the Convention a few days since, had left his seat, and was about taking another, which had been brought in for the accommodation of visitors. The chair being somewhat old, and the member of considerable *capacity*, it came down with a great crash. A general laugh was the consequence, and a gentleman present, remarked, "My dear sir, you have made a most unfortunate *move*." He replied,—'by no means, sir, for you perceive I have obtained the floor.'

Benevolence.—"*Not for ourselves but others*," is the grand law of nature, inscribed by the hand of God on every part of creation. Not for itself, but others, does the sun dispense its beams; not for themselves, but others, do the clouds distill their showers; not for herself, but others, does the earth unlock her treasures; not for themselves, but others, do the trees produce their fruit, or the flowers diffuse their fragrance and display their various hues. So, not for himself but others, are the blessings of Heaven bestowed on man. He who lives only to himself, and consumes the bounty of Heaven upon his lusts, or consecrates it to the demon avarice, is a barren rock in a fertile plain—he is a thorny bramble in a fruitful vineyard; he is the grave of God's blessings; he is the very Arabia deserta of the moral world.—*Payson.*

Height of Conscientiousness.—A criminal in Massachusetts, under sentence of death, has written to the authorities that he entertains conscientious scruples against hanging, and cannot possibly give his assent to the opinion of the court without a gross violation of principle.

A Hard Hit.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly by all means, make him a person." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied. "You think differently, Sir, from your father."

Correct conduct of Sir John Colborne.—The Burlington (Vermont) Sentinel of the 13th inst. has the following.

M. Brochard, of Highgate, being in Montreal the other day was arrested, at the instigation of an offended sprig of royalty, and committed to jail, where he remained some twenty-four hours. The facts however coming to the knowledge of Sir. John Chirborne, he immediately ordered Mr. S. released and the loyal pimp committed in his stead. Good.

A clergyman, catechising the youths of his parish, put the following question in the catechism to a girl: *what is your only consolation in life and in death?* The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer but did not answer. The priest insisted. "Well, then," said she, "if I must tell, it is the little shoemaker that wears a striped jacket."

A servant once entering in a fright the study of his master who was in deep thought and contemplation, and told him that the house was on fire. "Well," said he, "inform my wife, I do not interfere in the household affairs."

Every nation has its traits. The Spaniard sleeps on every affair of importance; the Italian fiddles upon every thing; the French promise every thing; the British Islanders eat upon every thing; and the Americans talk upon every thing.

Out of six hundred men, who constitute the crew of the United States Ship Independence, upwards of four hundred live on strictly temperance principles.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

March, 27th 1838. 91tf

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment, either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs.—In 1824, Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement, see his *Geological Report of North Carolina*, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to merit patronage by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 24, 1838. 89

For Sale.

1000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
13 Barrels do.
1 kit of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 68tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Great Sale of GOLD MINES and valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall sell on the 30th day of May, (and continue the sale from day to day until all is sold) at the St. Catharine Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, the entire estate and interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the charter of said company, besides their leasehold estate in the Cappe Mine. The said sale will embrace their interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, together with their right and shares and leases of various other mining properties in the county of Mecklenburg, including several Engines and other Machinery, and mining supplies. The sale will also include Mules, Oxen, &c. Terms will be more explicitly stated at the time of sale; but for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year is allowed, by order of the Court, the purchaser giving security.

ALFRED M. BURTON, *Trustee.*

March 27, 1838. 99

The Charlotte Jocky Club RACES,

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, and probably continue all the week.

1st day, a sweepstake for 3 years old, mile heats—entrance $50—half forfeit—to close the evening before the race.

2d day two mile heats.

3d day, 3 mile heats—free for any horse.

The 2d and 3d days the Club will furnish the purse—amount not yet known, but expected to be $200 each day.

The proprietor resides within a few hundred yards of the tract, and is well prepared to accommodate all who may call on him with the best the country affords, and on good terms. He has good large and dry stables, sufficient for the accommodation of 25 or 30 horses.

We anticipate a very interesting week from the number of fine horses now in training—the course will be in first rate order—it is undergoing entire alteration and repair.

Gentlemen of the Turf and all others fond of this truly rational amusement, may reasonably expect a pleasing and interesting meeting.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*

March 20, 1838. 98

☞ Never too late to do Good!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

which, with the stock received in February, makes a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the *Materia Medica*. We now offer them, either wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and wish Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swaim's Panacea,
Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Seidlitz Powders
" Extract of Broom
" " of Sarsaparilla, Cubebs and Copaiva,
" " of Tolu,
" " of Bucha,
" " of Pinkroot,
" Precept. Extract of Bark,
" Compound Pills of Liverwort,
" Compound Cordial of Copaiva.

Pills.
Gallaghan's Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Peters' do.
Dr. Lee's do.
Dr. Beckwith's do.
Dr. Cook's do.
Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint,
with a variety of other Patent Medicines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of *Paint Brushes.*

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, March 12, 1838. 89tf

$20 REWARD.

LOST on the 6th inst. on the Statesville road, between Col. M. W. Alexander's plantation and the Davidson College, a large calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing between 3 and 4 hundred dollars in South Carolina money, and a number of Notes and papers. The following comprise a part: one note on Joseph White for $150, of Sumpter Dis., S. C.; one note on Col. Thomas Wilder for $175; one note on Dr. Henry De Bank for $85; one note on John Ballard for $187 37½; one note on John D. Bowen for $50, besides a number of other notes, accounts and receipts. The notes are of no account to any one but myself as payment has been stopped on them. Any person delivering the said Pocket Book to me in Statesville, or leaving it at the Printing Office at Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

GREENBERRY H. SUMMERS.

March, 6, 1838. 88tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Money Wanted.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by *Cash*—if not in full as much as they can—*every little helps of consequence.* This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by *Cash*, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

on hands, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1838. 89tf

☞ Notice!!

TO avoid giving short notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

20 DOLLARS REWARD

For a Negro Boy named Armstead.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm, in Chester District, S. C., on the last of October, 1837, my boy named *ARMSTEAD.* He was apprehended and committed to the Charlotte Jail. I sent and got him home about the 1st of November. He the next morning runaway again, and pursued the same route and was committed to Salisbury Jail. I sent for him again and got him back about two miles south of Charlotte, when he broke away and made his escape. I suppose he is trying to get to Caswell county, N. C., where he was raised. When he left me he said he got in with a North Carolina waggoner by the name of Wm. Browney, of Caswell county, who the boy said first conducted him off, and promised to take him where he was raised; and I suppose when he made his last escape he was making for that county. This boy is about 15 or 16 years of age, of a dark mulatto color, he is four feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is left handed and has a scar of a burn on his left wrist, and his left big toe is cut off above the nail. This boy, when he was in the Salisbury Jail, called his name George, and said he belonged to James Patterson, of South-Carolina, which was the man I purchased him from. I will give the above reward for his apprehension in any Jail so that I can get him again.

JOHN RIVES.

March 13, 1838. 93

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 2, 1838. 86tf

CABINET BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE subscriber having resumed the above Business in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens of the place and the community generally. Having procured good materials, he pledges himself for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will not be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, so soon as a sufficiency can be made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McCorkle, or at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with neatness and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 13.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	[illegible]
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,	[illegible]
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Molasses,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	23	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Loaf,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 8	Lump,	[illegible]
do Bagging,	18 a 25	Salt,	[illegible]
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	91	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Flour,	6¾ a 7½	Wool,	[illegible]

CHERAW—APRIL 17.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	[illegible]
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	[illegible]
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,	[illegible]
do new,	7 a 9	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	75	do bushel,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 7	Tallow,	[illegible]
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	[illegible]

COLUMBIA—APRIL 14.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	[illegible]
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Iron, Sweden,	[illegible]
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Lard, New,	[illegible]
Mackerel,	12½ a 15	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 7	do N. O.	[illegible]

CAMDEN—MARCH 24.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	[illegible]
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	[illegible]
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	[illegible]
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	[illegible]
Coffee,	14 a 20	Tallow,	[illegible]
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	[illegible]

CHARLESTON—APRIL 14.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	[illegible]
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	[illegible]
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	[illegible]
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 10½	Rice, prime,	[illegible]
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,	[illegible]
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in casks,	[illegible]
Corn,	90	do in bulk,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	[illegible]
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	[illegible]
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	[illegible]
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	[illegible]
Molasses, Cuba,	30½ 32	Tallow,	[illegible]
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah per cent. dis. Charleston Banks 2½ a per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent.
North Carolina money, par.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.